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REPORTS

OF THE

STATE IMMIGRATION AGENT,

TRUSTEES OF BERKELEY SPRINGS,

COMMISSIONERS OF WEST VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA,

AND LETTERS FROM

NEW ENGLAND M. & M. INSTITUTE AND MILLS DE HASS.

WHEELING:
W. J. JOHNSTON, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1882.

REPORT OF STATE IMMIGRATION AGENT.

To His Excellency,
JACOB B. JACKSON,
Governor of the State of West Virginia:

SIR:—In conformity to custom and in accordance with my idea of the duty of a State officer, I have the honor to report to your Excellency, as the executive power of the State of West Virginia, as follows, and in doing so I have mainly in view the welfare of my adopted country:

For mineral and agricultural resources and also for healthfulness of climate, West Virginia is not surpassed by any State of our Union.

On account of these facts, it is easy to foretell that capital and enterprise will find a home in West Virginia before a great length of time.

Prospects for it are bright, and the railroads, which are already beginning to be established through the interior of the State, make the prospect brighter still, and further attract capital and enterprise. West Virginia needs nothing so much as a greater population. This can be gained to a large extent by attracting a part of the European emigration to West Virginia.

Holding fast to the above undisputed points, it appears to me that the coming Legislature should have enough patriotism to make them willing to use their power and intelligence in favor of the State.

The great and different advantages of an augmented population in a hitherto too thinly settled State, are visible to any man of common sense, and ought to urge patriotic Legislators to interfere by making proper appropriations.

For over twelve years a resident of West Virginia, I have been occupied during all that time, at first privately and during the last three years officially, in inducing emigrants to come to West Virginia, and have not been without success.

By means of this occupation, I have become fairly acquainted with the prevailing state of affairs both here and in Europe, and am still willing to use my experience and energy for the benefit of my adopted country provided I am enabled to do so by the help of our State Legislature.

In the progress of time, emigration affairs in Europe have under-

gone great changes; first, emigration reached unheard of dimensions, and second, most of the governments in Europs gave their attention to emigration by putting emigrant agencies under more or less severe laws, for the protection of emigrants during their voyage against swindles and robberies.

In this country also a great change in regard to emigration matters has taken place.

Aware of the great advantages of having the thinly settled Western and Southern States augmented in population by an industrious farming people, many of the Governments in said States, appropriate yearly quite large sums of money for immigration purposes, for maintaining traveling and stationary agents in Europe, and for expenditures for printing pamphlets and other publications, for the purpose of inducing emigration from the old world to their empty States.

For instance, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin and a great many others are spending yearly thousands of dollars for said purposes, and have succeeded by so doing in augmenting their populations very rapidly.

"Those that grease their wagons good make them run fast and easily," is a well-known proverb.

Some years ago I visited Switzerland, my old home, once more, during which visit I came in contact with certain men, through whose aid I would be much facilitated in inducing people of desirable classes to come to West Virginia, if only a wise and patriotic Legislature would assist me with a moderate appropriation.

For the reasons before mentioned, I petitioned our Legislature of 1879, to appropriate a thousand dollars, five hundred for the year 1879, and five hundred for 1880, with the plain understanding to render account for it when expended. At the same time *without my knowledge*, fifty-seven (more or less) high standing men from different parts of the State recommended my petition to the Legislature.

All of this resulted in obtaining $500.00 for 1879, and, strange to me, Governor Mathews was authorized to appoint me the State Immigrant Agent.

Ninety days after, I received my appointment, together with strict instructions, through the Secretary of the State.

Although no salary was provided for, I went on promptly and by using all my energy I succeeded with the $500.00 for 1879 in inducing, up to the spring of 1880, upwards of two hundred immigrants to come to West Virginia.

On calling for the $500.00 for 1880, I found that no law had been passed for 1880.

Being now a state officer, I have been obliged to be contented, without a salary and without other encouragements at hand, up to this date. Consequently without any help I have been unable to attract any number of immigrants.

At the proper time I rendered account to Governor Mathews for the $500.00 for 1879.

Discouraged and ridiculed I bear the name of State Immigrant Agent; indeed a very trist honor.

Efforts were made to obtain some help of the last extra session of

the Legislature, but not a sign of interest was shown in immigrant matters.

A new start, for the purpose of attracting immigration to West Virginia by the outlay of the least practicable sum of money ought to be made.

It needs not the creation of a costly immigrant bureau, or the dividing the State into several districts with officers for each; it needs not the appropriation of $10,000.00. For the present time, under the present prospects and circumstances, for a new start, all in all $2,000.00 will be sufficient. This $2,000.00 is calculated to offer inducements to European emigrant agencies, to maintain sub-agents at New York and Baltimore; to pay traveling expenses; to find suitable places to settle upon; for printing materials, etc.

Of course a fixed salary for the State Immigrant Agent is not included in the $2,000 for which a true account must be delivered to the proper authority at the proper time.

Hoping the next Legislature will see the importance of attracting immigrants to their State, I submit this, my report, to your Excellencies' kind consideration, convinced of your sound judgment in the matter, I ask very respectfully your powerful recommendation, and remain with high respect,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. E. LUTZ,
Agent of Immigration.

Dated *August*, 1882.

P. S.—In addition to my report above, I will add that the great majority of the legislators may not have a perfect understanding of the management necessary to attract immigrants They may think hundreds of dollars are sufficient when it needs thousands of dollars. Therefore I reduce my demand to the least possible minimum. By considering the importance of the matter in view and the capacity of the State, the sum of $2,000 00 looks quite beggarly. In reality $5,000 00 would be more adequate; but fearing to appear exigent, I leave any further reasoning about this to your Excellency's judgment. If more is not obtainable, $2,000 00 is anyhow better than nothing at all

C. E. LUTZ.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE BERKELEY SPRINGS.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. VA., December 12, 1882.

To His Excellency,

GOVERNOR JACKSON:

In compliance with law and in obedience to directions of the Board, I have the honor to transmit herewith an itemized and certified statement of receipts and disbursements by the Trustees of Berkeley Springs, together with copies of all bills paid.

The revenues arising from sales of bath tickets (our only source of revenue), fall short, as compared with the receipts of recent seasons; which is, we believe, due to the tendency of visitors to go to the sea shore in preference to mountain resorts. It is certainly not attributable to any lack of comfort or convenience provided by either the trustees or the hotel-keeper, for the hotels as well as the baths are in better condition than they have been for many years.

We hope that so favorable an impression has been made on all who patronized Berkeley the past season as will not only secure their return for the future, but that they will endeavor to induce their friends also to come.

And as we shall be thus enabled to liquidate the liabilities that were contracted many years ago, and which have been annoying us for the last twenty years, we shall be able to add such improvements to the place as will increase its attractiveness, and, in course of time, enable us to reduce the charges for bathing.

Adding these considerations to the natural advantages of this place, we think the prospect for the near future quite encouraging.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer is retained for making necessary repairs and paying bath keeper.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. SILER, *Secretary.*

Receipts and Disbursements by the Trustees of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., During the Season of 1882.

1882			
	DR.		
Nov.	To amount of bath tickets sold		$ 1,353 50
	CR.		
	By payments as per vouchers herewith:		
May 1	Paid bath keeper, H. H Hunter	$ 62 50	
June 10	Paid insurance, T. H. B Dawson	27 00	
July 5	Paid labor, George D Buzzard	7 25	
" 12	Paid engineer, Ad Thompson	20 00	
" 13	Paid tinning, A. T Stout	5 46	
" 15	Paid carpenter, James W Hunter	21 90	
" 17	Paid coal, N. Mendenhall	5 70	
" 17	Paid masonry, &c, G. W Hovermale	109 12	
" 25	Paid wood, George A. Widmeger	1 75	
Aug. 4	Paid coal, John Wolf	7 88	
" 12	Paid coal, John Wolf	7 88	
" 17	Paid engineer, Ad Thompson	20 00	
" 28	Paid lime, &c, Beck & Johnson	65	
Sept. 22	Paid blacksmithing, Jos N. Zilor	7 95	
" 25	Paid engineer, Ad. Thompson	26 00	
Oct. 3	Paid bath keeper, H H. Hunter	213 44	
" 13	Paid merchandise, I T Silver & Co	10 48	
" 30	Paid flooring, P Hein & Co	28 00	
" 30	Paid plumbing, Reuter & Mallory	208 23	
Nov. 3	Paid boarding workmen, &c, Jno T Trego & Son	33 23	
" 4	Paid on indebtedness, T. H B Dawson	100 00	
" 6	Paid on indebtedness, Dr E. B. Pendleton	83 33	
" 6	Paid on indebtedness, A. R Pendleton	83 33	
" 6	Paid on indebtedness, Philip Pendleton	83 33	
" 7	Paid shrubbery, F. Davis & Co	5 00	
" 8	Paid labor, George D Buzzard	1 00	
" 12	Paid shrubbery, P. Haring	7 25	
" 21	Paid Treasurer balance due last year	44	
" 21	Paid Treasurer 5 per cent commission on $1,353 50	67 67	1,105 77
	Balance in hands of Treasurer		$ 247 73

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
MORGAN COUNTY, to-wit:

Personally appeared before me Lewis Allen, Jr., Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county, Isaiah Buck, President, and Henry Willard, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Berkeley Springs, and made oath in due form that the accompanying vouchers and foregoing and annexed report are correct, just and true as they are therein stated.

Given under my hand and official seal this 12th day of December, 1882.

LEWIS ALLEN, JR.,
Clerk Circuit Court.

STATE BOUNDARY.

REPORT OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS—WEST VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 14, 1882.

HON. RANDOLPH STALMAKER, JR.,

Secretary of State:

SIR:—I have the honor to report the efforts made by the Boundary Commission appointed under the act of the Legislature of 1879, "to examine as to the true location of the monuments which mark the boundary line between this State and the State of Pennsylvania, and in connection with the Boundary Commission of the State of Pennsylvania to replace any monuments which have become delapidated or been removed," to accomplish the same.

The Pennsylvania Legislature during its last session voted an appropriation of $4,000, to be expended on condition that our State appropriated a like amount. Our original appropriation was only $1,000, and in my last report, with the approval of other members of the Commission, I asked for an additional appropriation. During the session of our Legislature last winter I called the attention of the Committee on Finance to this matter, but it did not see fit to recommend any additional appropriation, however the Legislature did vote an additional $2,000. At the time I had not been informed of the condition attached to the appropriation of the State of Pennsylvania; had I been, I should have called the attention of our Legislature to it. The amount on hand of our appropriation is $2,988. I herewith submit the letter of Mr. Wonall, the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission, which I showed to the Auditor and Governor, and though the latter was most anxious to have the work proceed, of course neither he nor the Auditor could sign the certificate enclosed by Mr. Wonall, the signature to which was required before the Pennsylvania Commission could draw a dollar from the Treasury. Having given this statement of the matter, I trust the Legislature at its coming session may take such action as to enable the Commission to carry out the object for which it was appointed.

Very Respectfully Your Obedient Servant,

F. L. HOGE, *Secretary.*

CANONSBURGH, April 13, 1882.

HON. F. L. HOGE:

DEAR SIR:—I wrote to Mr. Wonall to go and see the Attorney General and I enclose you Mr. Wonall's letter, and you can see what

is required before anything can be done. I have no doubt you can have the matter so arranged that we can go ahead. I sincerely hope it will be done by your Governor or your Treasurer. There is no risk in there doing so, for if the work is once begun provision must be made to complete it. Have this matter attended to if possible. I do want to go ahead with the work and be done with it. Let me hear from you as soon as possible. Yours Truly,

JAMES McCULLOUGH.

OFFICE N. & W. BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS.

HARRISBURG, April 12, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR:—The act appropriating money to carry out the objects of our commission reads: "*And provided further*, That the State of West Virginia appropriate a like sum of four thousand dollars to be applied," &c.

The Legislature of West Virginia has appropriated but $3,000.00—but we cannot get a dollar of our appropriation unless the "State" of West Virginia appropriates "$4,000.00," &c. This thing can be cured if the Governor or Treasurer of West Virginia will become or make the State responsible for the other thousand, and our Attorney General tells me, that a certificate essentially like the following will authorize Hon. James McCullough, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania to draw upon our appropriation.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, 1882.

This is to certify, that the sum of four thousand dollars is available in the Treasury of the State of West Virginia to be applied to the adjustment of the boundary line between the said State and the State of Pennsylvania by the joint commission duly appointed by concurrent laws of the two States and to be expended subject to the provisions of the said laws.

Signed by Governor or State Treasurer or other custodian of the funds of West Virginia.

To the Honorable the Commissioners on the boundary between Pennsylvania and West Virginia:

We cannot touch a cent unless such a certificate be given.

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, 38 HAWLEY STREET,
BOSTON, OCT. 30, 1882.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA:

DEAR SIR:

In behalf of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, and by the authority of its official board, I hereby extend to

the State of West Virginia a cordial invitation to make an exhibit of its agricultural products and resources at the third annual fair of the Institute, which will be opened the first week of September, 1883, and continue until a day in November to be determined hereafter. An invitation of like tenor has been sent to the Governor of every one of the Southern States.

The purpose of the proposed exhibition is to afford an opportunity to all those States and territories which wish for settlers from the North to present in practical shape examples of the products of the soil illustrative of its adaptability to the various branches of planting, farming and horticulture.

The new railway systems of the great West will be invited to make a similar exhibition at the Institute, that the North may thus become for the time being the arena in which the South and West may compete with each other for that surplus population which yearly leaves New England in search of homes elsewhere.

The invitation is forwarded at this early day that your Excellency may have ample time to consider the subject and to make such suggestions thereon to the Legislature of your State as you may deem appropriate

With high consideration I am yours, most respectfully,

FREDERICK W. GRIFFIN,
Secretary.

THE POWERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

The name of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute does not suggest the entire scope of its powers. Its charter of incorporation is framed in language as broad as definiteness would allow and confer authority as ample as the reason of the organization demanded. Among other things the corporation expressly has power delegated to it—"to provide means by which worthy and adequate exhibitions of manufacturers and other productions can be given and cognate objects."

The terms of the law permitting it, the policy of the corporation has been to unite and cordially to co-operate with the people of any portion of the United States in any enterprise likely to result in mutual benefit and to develop the resources of any portion of the country. It has been attempted to carry out this policy, indicated by the grant of corporate powers referred to, in the broadest and most liberal fashion.

With the legal power, with the most willing spirit and with very considerable facilities at command—the Institute extends an invitation to all who engage in the advancement of the interests of the country to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by it and to make this into a National Institution pledged to subserve the advancement of all.

FREDERICK W. GRIFFIN,
Secretary.

DE HASS' HISTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 26, 1881.

To His Excellency,
JACOB B. JACKSON,
Governor of the State of West Virginia:

As the Legislature is about to re-assemble I desire respectfully to submit for your consideration a matter which has been suggested, and earnestly pressed by many prominent citizens.

I have prepared with great care and entire accuracy, a new and complete History of West Virginia, embracing not only the early settlement and Indian wars, as treated in my volume now entirely out of print, but a general historical, descriptive, statistical and scientific work.

Among the topics of interest, the following will receive special attention:

Topographical, geographical and geological.
Archæology and Indian occupancy.
Early settlements and pioneer incidents.
Indian wars and frontier defences.
Personal adventures and biographical sketches of frontiersmen.
Location of block-houses, stockades and stations.
First organization of counties.
The War of the Rebellion. The part taken by West Virginia. Rosters of officers and men.
Establishment of the new state. Inside history.
Principal officers since organization
Local annals.
Religion and education.
Internal improvements.
Agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests.
The press.

The material has been collected with unusual care, and arranged with precision. The work will embrace over five hundred octave pages, be illustrated with maps, diagrams, views, portraits, etc., and printed in the best style of art.

The collection of material and preparation of this work has been attended with great expense, and the publication will involve heavy additional outlay.

As the author has not looked to pecuniary success, but rather the publication of a reliable history of our young and vigorous Commonwealth, he respectfully and earnestly appeals to the liberality of the State, through its executive and legislative authorities, for that support and guaranty accorded to such enterprises by other States.

It is respectfully suggested that one copy of said history be ordered for each school district in the State; and for the Education Department and Member of the Senate and House of Delegates.

The subscription price will be three dollars per copy.

All which respectfully submitted,

MILLS DE HASS.